



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1877.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, Mr. Beck introduced bills for the removal of all disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and for the repeal of the act of July 2, 1862, and such sections of the revised statutes of the United States as perpetuate what is generally known as the iron clad oath; both of which ought to, and we hope will, be passed. The patriotic course pursued by the South in refusing to join the democrats of the West in opposing the inauguration of Mr. Hayes—when its own race in that opposition would have been effectual—and its continued support of the administration's policy, certainly merit some recognition, and there could be no more appropriate way of manifesting it than by the passage of the bills referred to. A memorial for a national system of levees for the Mississippi river was presented and should be granted. The recommendations in the President's message were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

In the House of Representatives the contested cases of Representatives Rainey and Cain, negro radicals of South Carolina, were decided in their favor, and they were sworn in. Darrell, radical of Louisiana, was also sworn in. The President's message was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Ex-Minister to France, Mr. Washburn, "denounces subsidy schemes," and nearly all his party do likewise. When the radicals had undisputed control of Congress all sorts of subsidies, involving millions upon millions of dollars, for Northern improvements, or for schemes in which the North was interested, as the Pacific mail, were granted without a moment's hesitation, but now when appropriations are asked for improvements that will benefit the South, as the Texas Pacific Railroad, or the Mississippi levees, their ideas upon the subject of subsidies suddenly undergo a radical change, and they denounce them as schemes for defrauding the treasury and increasing the burdens of the poor taxpayers. Considering the immense sums that have been given to the North, the comparatively small appropriations now asked by some in the South, might, it would be natural to suppose, be obtained with but little opposition from Northern representatives, were it not that a majority of the Northern representatives belong to the radical party, from which nothing that is wise or fair can be expected.

Gen. Harry Heth and Mr. E. C. Marshall are applicants for the position of Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia. Either would be vastly more acceptable to the people of the State than the gentleman who fills the office at present. In this connection we are reminded that, though the President's order prohibiting officeholders from taking part in politics is being partially executed, his home rule policy is comparatively a dead letter, and that unless some evidence of its existence be speedily manifested people will begin to doubt the authenticity of the statements that announced its proclamation.

Our Washington and New York morning exchanges formerly reached us by the same mail. That was rather singular, considering the fact that one of those cities is two hundred and fifty miles off, while the other is only six; but the singularity gives place to wonder now that the Washington dailies come to hand seven hours later than those of the same date printed in New York, and twelve later than those printed in Baltimore.

The President's message is a concise, pertinent, sensible and business like paper, telling Congress what he wants done and how to do it. He has other things to tell, but will wait until the proper time for him to do so. Compared with the messages of his immediate predecessor it is a superior paper, and one upon which the country can be congratulated, and of which the author can be proud.

#### Virginia News.

When ex-Secretary A. H. H. Stuart was in Washington last week he called on President Hayes, died with Mr. Evans, and attended a Cabinet meeting, which body adjourned for about an hour in order to afford the mutual pleasure of introduction and social conversation. James P. Cowardin, second son of the editor of the Richmond Dispatch, well known as an accomplished journalist and humorous lecturer, died in Richmond last night, and Mr. William Willis, another prominent citizen of that city, died there yesterday evening.

Among the horses killed by the late railroad accident at Rockfish Gap, were the trotters Bristol, valued at \$10,000, and Rowena, valued at \$1,200, both of which were on their way to the Calverly fair.

R. E. Freeman, John McQuaide, and Wm. Donovan, Internal Revenue officers under Collector Bots, of this district, have been removed in accordance with the President's civil service order.

Dr. Michael Wallace, son-in-law of the late Dangerfield Lewis, of King George county, dropped dead while walking in his garden, last Monday.

The trial of Rev. Dr. Baird, late Secretary of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, for embezzlement, commenced in Richmond yesterday. He was acquitted in Richmond.

C. A. Mountjoy, of King George county, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages at the Wesleyan Female College, at Staunton.

The store and dwelling of Mr. Michael McCracken, in Fredericksburg, were destroyed by fire last Monday morning.

W. A. Britton has been sent to the penitentiary from Staunton, for one year, for stabbing G. W. Butler.

T. Branch Clay was run over and killed by a locomotive, in Petersburg, yesterday.

#### From Washington.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.

The crowd that gathers daily at the Capitol seeking office, or otherwise, has sensibly abated, but the rush is by no means over.

Mr. Henry Cook, of Alexandria, has received an appointment as bookkeeper in the office of Clerk of the Senate, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

The Louisiana contested election case is occupying the attention of Congress to day.

Master G. W. Brent, son of the late Colonel Geo. W. Brent, of Alexandria, has received an appointment as page on the floor of the House of Representatives.

#### SENATE.

The Senate met at noon and was opened with prayer.

After the usual routine business of the morning.

Mr. Thurman presented the credentials of Judge Spafford, of Ia., as Senator from that State.

Mr. Edmunds objected to the reading of the credentials, and said that the question had been sprung.

Mr. Thurman spoke in support of the claim of Mr. Spafford.

Mr. Conkling opposed the admission of Mr. Spafford, and the debate was continued at length.

The Senate, without concluding the debate, went into executive session, but the nomination of Mr. Harlan, of Kentucky, for the Supreme Court, was not acted on.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was engaged with the Louisiana case, the right of George L. Smirk of the Fourth district being under discussion, Mr. Elam being the contestant.

The debate was continued until a late hour. Two democratic members from Louisiana were admitted.

A resolution to adjourn till Saturday with the understanding that there be no session on that day was adopted.

#### News of the Day.

Moses A. Snyder, a teller at the Merchant's Exchange National Bank, New York, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. He had been for many years in the employ of the bank and was held in high esteem. Of late the bank officers had noticed that he was living extravagantly, and their suspicions being aroused his accounts were examined. During his absence from the bank yesterday a deficiency of \$5,800 was discovered.

There have been no deaths and no new cases of yellow fever at Port Royal, S. C., since Friday, and all the patients except two are convalescing. There were two deaths at Fernandina, Fla., yesterday, one of which was that of Dr. J. C. Herndon, formerly of Fredericksburg, Va., a volunteer physician.

The long pending contest between James Sargent and the Yale Lock Co., has been terminated. This action relieves some sixteen hundred banks already using either of the locks referred to from long threatened prosecutions for infringement.

Mr. E. B. Washburn, late Minister to France, was publicly received last evening at Galena. He made a long speech, in which he denounced all subsidies, making special reference to the Southern Pacific Road, and paid a "warm tribute" to Gen. Grant.

The chancellor of New Jersey has decided, in the case of the heirs of Edwin A. Stevens, against Shippen's executors, that the heirs had no claim to Stevens' battery, and that the title of the State of New Jersey in the same is absolute.

The parties already received that the difficulties at El Paso are entirely between citizens of Texas, Mexicans and Americans are confined. Lieutenant Rucker has been instructed not to interfere except to prevent incursions from the Mexican side.

Mr. A. W. Fletcher, who was removed from the position of superintendent of the folding room by Col. Polk on Monday, has been reinstated, and Mr. Seaton Gales, who was appointed his successor, is to be given another place.

Armistead & Co., wholesale tobacconists of Nashville, have made assignment. Liabilities, \$43,000; assets consist of \$8,000 worth of tobacco and 20,000 acres of mountain land worth very little.

The Sioux Indians have been safely and expeditiously removed to the Missouri river in accordance with the wishes of the government mentioned in the recent interviews at Washington with Red Cloud and other chiefs.

Lieutenant Colonel John D. Kuriz, of the Engineer Corps, United States army, died suddenly yesterday morning at the residence of his brother-in-law, Prof. T. E. Nourse, of the Naval Observatory, in Georgetown.

Bishop C. C. Ponick, who is now in attendance at the Episcopal convention, Boston, is expected to return to Baltimore next week, and to sail for his African field of labor on the 24th instant.

The American Print Works at Fall River, Mass., are to be closed this week in consequence of the limited demand for dark prints.

A colored man presided at a democratic convention held in Boston on Friday last.

The Market Savings Bank of San Francisco has suspended.

#### Foreign News.

Sir John Bennett, who has been three times elected Alderman for the ward of Cheap, London, and was twice rejected by the Board of Aldermen as a person unfit for the office, has again been rejected by them. This time the Board will themselves elect an Alderman.

Gen. Grant and party visited Birmingham yesterday. On their arrival they were received by the Mayor and driven to the town hall, where the Town Council, a deputation of workmen and the Peace Society presented the General with addresses, which he briefly acknowledged. Gen. Grant is the guest of Mr. Chamberlain, M. P.

The North-German Gazette states that the Emperor has refused to accept Count Von Kuleburg's resignation, and merely granted him a prolonged furlough. Dr. Friedenthal will replace him meanwhile.

The Emperor of Germany is a creditor of the broken Ritterschitzische Bank for 300,000 marks.

A special from Berlin says: "Prince Hohenzollern, the German Ambassador, from France, has arrived here in order to receive instructions and ascertain the views of the Government relative to the French elections."

A special from Vienna says: "Financiers who in January agreed to supply twenty-five million florins at any time before the end of October, in view of a possible Austrian mobilization, have been already informed that the money will not be required."

A dispatch from Madrid says: "Several newspapers protest against the duty of fifty cents per ton on Spanish shipping entering United States ports, which comes into operation this autumn. They recommend retaliatory navigation duties."

The government of India offers a prize of £5,000 for the best and £1,000 for the second best machine or process for the preparation of the rami plant fibre.

According to late European intelligence another war between Great Britain and Afghanistan is deemed probable.

#### The Eastern War.

A Russian official dispatch, dated Headquarters Army of the Caucasus, October 16th, says: "Yesterday the Russians gained a great victory over Mukhtar Pasha, capturing many guns and prisoners. The Turks have been driven from the road to Kars."

A dispatch from Moscow, dated yesterday, says private telegrams received there state that on Monday the Russians attacked Mukhtar Pasha's new position. The Caucasian Grenadiers stormed Alwas Hill, forming the key to the Turkish position. A two hours' engagement ensued, resulting in the flight of Mukhtar Pasha in the direction of Kars or Erzeroum. The Russians pursued. The Turks lost many prisoners, cannon, rifles and a quantity of provisions.

An official dispatch received at Constantinople, dated yesterday, locates the battle at Aladja Dag, which is probably the same as Awlias. The dispatch says the Russians, attacked from four sides, were falling back at the time the telegram was sent off, and the final result of the battle was momentarily expected.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows: "The fate of Monday's battle was decided by a flank attack on Mukhtar Pasha's position from the north. The Russians captured some thousands of prisoners. The siege of Kars will recommence immediately."

The London Daily News correspondent with the Russian headquarters in Asia telegraphs from Karajal Monday evening as follows: "Gen. Lazareff, who, with twenty-seven battalions of infantry and forty guns, was recently dispatched on a turning movement from here behind the Aladja Dag to Awlias Hill and Vezinko, telegraphed last night from Bazardjik, begging for assistance, as Mukhtar Pasha was before him there with a superior force. Thereupon this morning our troops began an attack on the Turkish position, and after a heavy cannonading on his left wing with the Aladja batteries we made an assault on Awlias Hill and retook it. On the noon Caucasian grenadiers, under Gen. Gleimann, stormed the hill and retook it, capturing three Krupp guns. The Ezinko regiment occupied Aladja Dag, capturing the Turkish camp. The enemy retired in disorder in three directions, being cut off in the rear from Kars. The pursuit was sharp everywhere, and will be continued to tomorrow. No news has been received yet from General Lazareff."

A telegram from Constantinople states that no new command has yet been offered to Mehmet Ali Pasha.

A dispatch from Bucharest reports that the Turks have withdrawn their artillery from the second Griviza redoubt. The Russians fear the redoubt is mined.

A Berlin correspondent states that the Porte is dissatisfied with the evasive answer of Greece to a previous communication, and has sent a second sharp note protesting against the non-punishment of those who attempted to raise an insurrection in Thessaly and proposing a reduction of the Greek army. Several telegrams from the Turkish side report an improvement in the weather on the 10th, and a prospect of an engagement near Kadikoi. Heavy cannonading has recommenced in the Shipka Pass.

It is true that Serbia has assured the Porte of its intention to strictly observe neutrality, but this is due solely to the fact that it has not finished its preparations, and is waiting for a fitting opportunity to openly assume the offensive against Turkey, which will probably come with a Russian victory at Plevna.

During the battle of Gredikler Hasseini Pasha, who commanded the left wing, had ordered an ambulance of the red crescent to be nearer, but the Russians, regardless of the badge of neutrality, fired shots and shells at the very spot where the wounded were being removed. On the same day, the Russians having sent some hospital aids to carry away their slain who fell at the base of Kiriz Tepe, Turkish ambulances came also forward for the purpose of taking away the wounded, protected by the red crescent, but they were met with fierce volleys and compelled to retreat.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—According to Russian official bulletins not only was Mukhtar Pasha decisively defeated on Monday, but the Turkish army was utterly destroyed as a fighting instrument. As made out from these dispatches the following was the position of the forces and the course of the action: The Russians occupied the positions as described in a dispatch of the 15th inst., on the Yaghi Hills, Sarbatan and Kizil Tepe, except that the Turks retained Little Yaghi, which is southeast of Great Yaghi. On the 14th instant therefore the Turkish left rested on Little Yaghi, the centre on Avolis (or Olya) Tepe, and the right on Aladja Dag, where three divisions were strongly fortified. Olya Tepe is a spur or hill midway between Yaghi and Aladja, about fifteen miles east by south from Kars. Besides these positions the Turks occupied several strong places, such as Orlok and Vezinko, in the rear of their line, for the protection of their army and Kars from a flank attack. On Sunday the Russian left having been extended to the banks of the Araschi beyond Ani, a division under Gen. Lazareff moved south of Aladja Dag, drove the Turks from Orlok upon Vezinko and Kars, and occupied Orlok, thus completely turning Mukhtar's right. On Monday morning, the 15th, a heavy cannonade was directed against Olya Tepe which was the key to the Turkish positions.

In the afternoon General Heymann, with about ten thousand infantry, carried Olya Tepe by assault, cutting the Turkish army in two. The centre and left wing under Mukhtar himself retreated upon Kars pursued by Gen. Heymann and harassed in the flank by Gen. Lazareff, but succeeded in gaining the cover of the fortification of Kars after a fearful rout, during which he lost a great number in killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners and four guns. The three divisions constituting the Turkish right had meantime been surrounded and attacked from the front their fortified camp with great loss. Finally, at 8 o'clock, on Monday night, the remnant of this portion of Mukhtar's army surrendered with thirty-two guns and a great quantity of material. Among the persons captured were seven Pashas. Mukhtar Pasha is in Kars. The Russian losses are stated to be relatively slight.

RESCUED FROM A LIFE OF INFAMY.—The train which left Washington for Fredericksburg, yesterday afternoon, had among its passengers a father and daughter, the former a reputable citizen of that place and the latter a prepossessing girl of about eighteen years, who had been provisionally rescued on the brink of a life of infamy. Yesterday an inmate of a respectable house in Washington while on a visit to Frederick made the acquaintance of the girl and induced her to come to Washington with her "on an excursion." At the depot a gentleman who knew the young lady and was also acquainted with the character of her companion saw them, and notified the father of their departure. The latter followed as speedily as possible, and by a train of fortunate circumstances, was able to trace his daughter to the house in which she had taken refuge, arriving there only a short time after his daughter, and upon inquiring for her at the door was ushered into her presence. The girl was entirely unaware of the character of the house and kept and begged forgiveness of her father for her departure from home without his knowledge.—*Balt. Gazette.*

The faculty of Rutgers College, New Jersey, last week suspended four members of the class of 1879 for skylarking. The class yesterday refused to enter the recitation room until their suspended members were reinstated. The faculty state that if the class refuse to enter today all its members will be suspended. The class say they are determined not to yield.

#### The Episcopal Triennial Convention.

At yesterday's session of the General Episcopal Convention in Boston the committee appointed to consider the resolution of Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, presented an extended report on the duty of the Church in its work among the masses. The committee recognized the gravity of the subject, more especially as the work related to church and society, and the necessity of providing for the spiritual wants of the people. The work was the most important of the Church. It was a mistake to think that the clergy was the only agency that should be employed in the work. With a view of making a more extended and better directed effort in the work, the committee recommended free use of brotherhoods and sisterhoods in the work of the Church, said organization to be subject to the Bishop. The report considered that the Sunday schools did not accomplish all the work that came within their province; and recommended an agency of libraries and lectures and other literary influences for the elevation of the moral and social welfare of the masses, on whose intelligence and spiritual enlightenment the protection of society and the Church depended. The report alluded to the recent disorders in the country, which were sufficient to remind people that without inculcating the principles above referred to in educating the masses property and religion would be at the mercy of common passions, which it would be difficult to oppose by physical force or law. The committee criticized the general description of the Sabbath by capitalists and those employing labor. The report embodied resolutions to the effect that the clergy be instructed to educate and act on the suggestion offered in the report, and that the work be carried on more successfully that the parochial clergy should be asked to aid in the work; that the Bishops should take steps for the appointment of catechists and teachers to engage in the work, and that the church be thrown open to the people generally at such times as they are not being used for the usual and regular services of the congregation. The resolutions were adopted.

A message was received from the House of Bishops informing the House of Deputies that the former body had adopted a canon for the organization of a sisterhood of deaconesses of the church, substantially on the principles recommended by the lower House.

On motion of Mr. Andrew of Southern Ohio, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of five Bishops, five Presbyters and five laymen to consider what changes are necessary in the Hymnal, and report at the next General Convention.

An exceedingly animated scene was created by Mr. Livermore, of Minnesota, who introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the union of the Church and State is prejudicial to the best interests of religion, and the House of Deputies expresses its sympathy with the efforts now being made for the severing of the Church from the State in England.

Upon its being read by the Secretary a hundred, at least, in unison called upon the Chair to have it laid upon the table, which was done in short order, without affording any opportunity for discussion.

When the proposed amendment to the constitution for the organization of a constitutional commission, came up.

Dr. D. K. Overton, of Wisconsin, who presented the memorial from the Diocesan Convention of that State in relation to the matter, opened the discussion in support of the amendment, was followed by Dr. Beech, of California.

Hon. Hamilton Fish strenuously opposed the proposed amendment.

Dr. Norton, of Virginia, had the floor when the Convention took a recess.

At the afternoon session the discussion was continued. Finally, the report of the committee to whom the matter was originally referred, that any action toward the establishment of a commission was inexpedient, was adopted. The question of a constitutional commission by the adoption of the report is practically killed, and there is but little hope entertained by the supporters of the measure of accomplishing anything in the present Convention.

Boston, Oct. 17.—Rev. E. M. Peck and others recommended as trustees on the part of the convention on the Board of the General Theological Seminary were elected as such for three years.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution reported that it was inexpedient to take action that would change the rules of representation of dioceses in the convention.

A report was adopted by which the convention declined to exercise the power conferred on it to select a part of the Board of Trustees of the church school for girls in the District of Columbia.

The Committee on Prayer Book presented reports considering it inexpedient to consider a special collect or prayer to be used at special thanksgiving and in time of danger and adversity, and that it was inexpedient to embody Canon 12, title 2, as a rubric to precede the solemnization of matrimony, as such action would be inconsistent with church legislation.

The reports were adopted.

Rev. Dr. Rudder, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution which he said he regarded as touching on a most delicate subject, but yet one of vital importance to the Church. The resolution asked the appointment of three bishops, three presbyters and three laymen to consider the functions of rectors, wardens and vestrymen in control, and in the administration of their parishes, and the rights and authority of each, and report to the next Convention as to the best methods of making the principles governing them effective. The resolution was adopted after a little discussion.

The attendance at the celebration of the centennial of the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates, at Saratoga, N. Y., to day, was large. The speaker and officers wore badges ornamented with devices made of palm-leaf from South Carolina for this occasion.

Alex. Roux's, furniture manufactory, E. B. Lansing's stable, and Hardy's chair factory, in New York, were burned this morning. One colored woman was frightened to death.

All the miners in the Lackawanna Valley, Pa., have resolved upon resuming work immediately.

Albert Joy, sentenced to be hanged in Massachusetts, October 19, has been reprieved until December 13.

Walter H. Hamilton, an agent of Shook & Evarard, brewers, of New York, was to day committed to prison for embezzlement.

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, in Alexandria county, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. D. E. Spring, the Rev. E. J. HALL, of Leesburg, and Miss ELIZABETH GOINGS, of Alexandria county, to Miss ELIZABETH GOINGS, of Alexandria county, Va.

On the 15th of October, 1877, by Dr. S. Damer, EDWIN P. HOWLAND, of Washington, and VIRGINIA F. MASON, of Fairfax county, Virginia.

CHOW CHOW PICKLES, in bulk just received and for sale by the pint or gallon by (Oct 17) J. C. & E. MILBURN.

ANOTHER LOT OF NEW BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR, received to-day by (Oct 17) J. C. & E. MILBURN.

NEW CABBAGES received to-day by (Oct 17) J. C. & E. MILBURN.

NEW BEANS, choice, received to-day by (Oct 17) J. C. & E. MILBURN.

#### [COMMUNICATED.]

#### The Alexandria Library.

We find, when reviewing the history of the world, that the most progressive and enlightened nations are those which have given prominence to literature. We of to-day can study the arts and sciences that were once the pride of Greece; but for the songs of Homer they would have faded away and been lost amid the dust of passing ages. The learning of Rome that lives in the past would have died had not Cicero given us his orations. Upon the desert wastes of Africa long before Homer sang, or Moses prayed, there arose a city that after years should know as the birth place of the arts, but Karsak no longer stands, for she had no literature. Babylon has melted away like a baseless dream. Its renown was altogether material; no poets, historians, musicians or artists sprung up amidst its crowded throngs. A single Burna or Babylonian Pindar might have saved it from contempt; and for the few cultivated Greeks its mighty towers and its gigantic walls would have risen and sunk undistinguished upon the Assyrian plains; but for the warlike cry of Hebrew prophecy, the name of Babylon would never have become the symbol of civic corruption, or its fate the lesson of civic decay. Now, notice the difference in Greece. Thebes strove to produce huge fabrics that would defy the hand of time. Athens to create shapes of loveliness that earth should never forget. The giant grandeur of Karsak was softened into the deathless graces of the Parthenon, and over it all Greece threw the mantle of literature that has preserved it in all its greatness and beauty. Literature is the connecting link that binds the past to us. Then should we not nurture it, and at its shrine bring a fitting tribute?

We were in the Library, at Alexandria, Va., a few evenings since, and found in that time-honored institution many valuable books, and we thought, why is it that this Society does not meet with more encouragement at the hands of the citizens of Alexandria? There are books upon the shelves that would feed the mind for years, and still the dust is allowed to settle upon them because of the fact that the city of Alexandria, unlike the namesake of Egypt, is not a city of books. There are some things who go to the library to read, and spend the time in reading and playing chess. The Librarian, Mr. Pen. Bruin, is a polite and gentlemanly young man, and everything is done for the comfort and pleasure of those attending. Alexandria has it in her power to build up a reputation for love of literature, and if she uses the means here offered she may be successful. The evenings are getting long now, and nothing is better than a good book and a good place to read. Then young men, and old men, young ladies and well as all who desire the Library to be a success, come and give it your patronage.

#### KAIN KREY.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct. 16, 1877.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Wednesday, the 17th inst., the Right Rev. James Gibbons, late Bishop of Richmond, now transferred to the Archbishopric of Baltimore, intends giving a reception in Richmond to the clergy of the Diocese on the occasion of his departure from among them. The Rev. clergy will improve this very appropriate opportunity to present to him a magnificent Chalice and Paten as a testimonial of their love and esteem for him, and of their high appreciation of his character for zeal and piety during the period of his administration of the Diocese. The Chalice is of a pure gold design with solid 20k. gold cup, surrounded with medallions richly and beautifully chased and engraved. The rest of the Chalice is of solid silver, plated with gold and handsomely engraved with symbolic figures corresponding with the cup. Around the base of the Chalice there is an inscription in Latin (expressive of the love and esteem the clergy of the Diocese entertain for their late bishop. It is as follows:—

"Reverendissimo Jacobo Gibbons in testimoniois filialisque pietatis testimonio, a Clero Richmondensi MDCCLXXVII."

To the Rev. James Gibbons, from the clergy of the Diocese of Richmond, as an evidence of their esteem and filial devotion. October, 1877.

This Chalice is twelve inches in height, and is justly regarded as a masterpiece of beauty and of skill.

The Paten, or plate, is of 14k. gold, bearing symbolic figures of most beautiful design and workmanship. A large and elegant Turkey morocco case completes this magnificent testimonial, which cost over \$400.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

WINE FOR DINNER.—The New York Journal of Commerce says: There is no set fashion for the serving of wine at dinner. Some omit it altogether, others serve a single variety of light wine, as Rhine or claret, throughout the dinner, while some open champagne after the soup, and keep the glasses filled with it to the close. Where a variety of wines are given, the white wines, Sauterne, Rhine, Tokay, &c., (generally the former), are served with raw oysters, or just before the soup; sherry or Madeira with soup or fish; then claret (although some prefer champagne with the meat, and leave the claret to come in with the game); champagne next in regular order; and any fine wine, as choice Burgundy, port, sherry, or Madeira, with the desert. A tiny glass of liqueur (Curacao is best) is served just before leaving the table. In winter claret is sometimes warmed. The best way to do this is to set the bottle in a pail of hot water, and then let it cool a little before it is brought to the table.

#### The Fairfax Delegate.

To the Citizens of Fairfax County:—Having been announced as a candidate for reelection to the House of Delegates, by personal friends, instead of being nominated by a party convention, I deem it proper in accepting this favor to say that the record of my acts while in the Legislature is my pledge for the future, if re-elected to that responsible and honorable position.

In every act that was passed involving the honor or credit of Virginia, in sustaining her noble institutions of learning or her humane asylums, and in every effort for building up her waste places, or developing her resources, my influence and vote was given.

Believing that economy in the expenses of the State government, instead of increase of taxes, should be the rule, I introduced a bill, which is now the law, reducing the pay of members of the Legislature annually from \$12,000 to \$9,500, and reducing the mileage one-half.

In the local affairs of our county some very important acts were passed, which give to the people the direct control and management of the roads and bridges in their several districts. In what is called the "dog law," or an amendment to the act for the protection of sheep, approved January 5th, 1875, I shall have to divide honors with my friend K. R. Farr, the conservative candidate, who drew up the bill and sent it to me, together with a petition for its passage, signed by a large number, among which was his own name. The only change made in his bill was where he had inserted a tax of three dollars for every female dog; in the bill that became a law the tax was two dollars. The surplus fund arising from this tax, after paying the expenses appropriated to the support of the free schools of the county, which are in great need of more money instead of going into the general fund.

There are important changes needed in the law for the support of the poor, which would reduce the expense of maintaining the support furnished. The criminal expenses of the State can also be reduced very materially by judicious legislation. The management of the public schools should also be placed under the control of the people of each school district, as the constitution requires.

If re-elected to the Legislature, I can only promise to do as I have done in the past—use my best judgment and endeavors to uphold and maintain the honor of this body, and to advance the interests of the people as far as possible. Very respectfully,

N. W. PIERSON.

#### Sitting Bull.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from the Sitting Bull Commission, dated 13th inst., says:—

We have made good progress on our toilsome journey toward the Canadian border. The weather is fine and enjoyable, so that the dreary route we are pursuing is endured with tolerable philosophy.

This afternoon, while Gen. Terry was quietly riding at the head of the cavalry column over a trail that led us through the dreariest waste of country we have yet encountered since entering the Territory of Montana, some excitement was occasioned by the appearance of a solitary horseman riding toward us. He proved to be a courier sent forward from Fort Walsh, the Canadian post lying beyond the boundary